

POETRY.

From the New-England Review.

HOME.

In early days, when Childhood's charm
Hangs sweetly round our happy hearts,
When Love's caress is wild and warm,
And pure the joy that life imparts;
When home is home, and friends, though few,
Watch o'er our weal with anxious eye—
'Tis then life wears its brightest hue,
And memory takes its deepest dye.

Long years may lift their leaden tramp,
And chequer life with hopes and fears,
Misfortune light her lurid lamp,
And feed its flame with woe and tears;
Or friendship bless, or fortune smile,
Or pleasure wait where'er we roam,
Still—still will memory oft beguile
From each, from all, a thought of Home.

'Twas there our sun of being rose,
And there we fain would have it set,
There many a shrub and floweret glows
With dew of dawn, that lingers yet,
Like mid-day drops where friends repose.
By yew-tree's bough or cypress shaded,
Or like some wild autumnal rose,
Freshest when all around is faded.

I would not that a stranger land
Should hold for me the dreamless pillow,
I would not that a stranger hand
Should plant o'er me the weeping willow—
The soil so often lightly pressed,
Would on my bosom press most lightly,
The stars that have my childhood blessed,
Would o'er my slumber beam most brightly.

O may the breeze that kiss'd my brow,
Ere life had known a stain of sorrow,
Breathe out the woe-toned requiem low,
For sleep that knows no dawning morrow—
And when the sun is north the wave,
And faintly breathes the star of even,
Then bear me to my sea-girt grave,
And let a prayer ascend to Heaven.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The proud feelings with which our countrymen and women abroad perceive the growing renown of their native land, cannot but be gratifying in the extreme. A friend of ours who spent the past year in London and Paris, informs us that in the latter city, the enthusiasm with which American people, institutions and government are regarded, is exceedingly prevalent. It is so ripe, indeed, that all classes of young Americans—the young man of genius and education, or the fledgeling *petit maitre*, who is little esteemed at home, all receive a share of engrossing and unexpected attention. To the reflecting and cultivated American abroad the memories and allusions of home, are frequently experienced and expressed. Conscious of the elevated position which their country sustains abroad they feel for its continual prosperity an earnest solicitude. The following beautiful apostrophe to America, is from a superior letter from an American lady in Paris, published in the N. York Commercial Advertiser:

"My country! sacred name! Would that I could stand on some tall cliff of her shore and be heard from the north to the south—I would cry, union! union! Destroy not madly a happiness which the world envies! I would say to the south "Even if what you complain of were true, that you pay an unequal portion of the revenue, would you destroy your country and yourselves for this! Would you burn your home and your children within it, because some one had stolen your furniture! I would say to the north—Offend not your brethren mortally; even though you think they are unreasonable; destroy not your country for money, for the interest of trade—make a sacrifice to appease without. Look to the example of your fathers, who formed that constitution to which the philanthropists of the world look as a model; and let not your children reproach you with its destruction."

Elasticity of Feathers.—The elasticity of Feathers was well illustrated by an experiment lately performed in the library of the Royal Institute, of immersing feathers, rumpled and bent in almost every direction, in boiling water, and on withdrawing them they were seen to have resumed their regular and natural form. This was accidentally discovered, by the specimen of a foreign bird, the plumage of which had been very much rumpled, falling into some hot water, when restored it; and the process appears to be one that may prove of much advantage to the preservers of those beautiful animals.

Strength of the Two Great Parties.—Europe contains about 215,000,000 of inhabitants, spread among 35 states, large and small. Picking on the one side France and England, and uniting under their banners Belgium, Rhineland, Prussia, Saxony, Italy, Greece, and nearly all the German Confederation, (excepting Austria and Poland)—on the other, Austria, Russia, Spain, Portugal, Prussia, with some few states of the German Confederation—the Progressive party is found to amount to 98,000,000, and the Retrograde party to 102,000,000; the former with a revenue of 275,000,000\$, the latter

only 900,000,000\$. The navy of civilization amounts to 1660 ships of war, and that of absolutism to 540.

It is estimated in the annual report of the Temperance Society of N. York State, that the consumption of spirits in that state is reduced one half.

It appears from the quantity of foreign and domestic spirits taxed in the United States, that it was equal to five gallons for every individual in our whole population. This would make about ten million gallons drunk by the people of New York; and if they now drink but half, it makes a saving of 2,000,000 a year; and with a saving to the consumer, who pays one, two, and even three hundred per cent. profit on much he buys, of not less than four or five million dollars annually.

Sarah, the interesting little daughter of John D. Gordon, of Norfolk, aged about 4 years, was poisoned on Monday last from eating *yellow jessamine flowers*. The child, we learn, was in good health at the breakfast table, went out and came home an hour or two after, to breathe her last in the arms of her parents, who are overwhelmed with grief by the sudden and heart-rending event.

A New Idea.—Beggars are generally fertile in expedients. Those in London have lately hit upon a new mode of exciting the sympathy of the public, by appearing in an entirely new character, viz: with well washed faces, and *disguised* in clean shirts! The ladies—bless their sympathetic souls!—on passing these fellows, are frequently heard to exclaim—"What a nice clean poor man! Ah! it is evident he does not spend his money in the public houses." This comment is generally followed by alms, and the objects of it drive a very clear trade through the friendly aid of soapuds and clean linen.

Imprudent Leap.—An overgrown Johnny Raw, who would measure six feet two in his stockings, made his first appearance in Catskill, (N. Y.) a few days ago, for the double purpose of disposing of a load of lumber, and seeing the wonders of the town. Having never in his life fallen in with a water craft larger than a canoe, his first desire was to see a ship, sloop, horseboat or steamboat. It was all one to him. He drove directly to the wharf—a vessel swinging out a few yards in the stream, by her cable, and the surface of the water between her and the wharf covered with a floating mass of scum, chips and rubbish collected by the eddy. He paid no attention to this, but with his eyes fixed on the vessel, walked to the edge of the wharf, and jumped off a distance of about five feet to take a nearer view; down he went, and the scum closed over him! in a moment more he re-appeared fortunately within reach of the dock,—he seized hold, and crawled out dripping and shivering with the cold. Oh dear, said he, "I thought it was ground."

The state debt of New-York is said to be *not less than ten millions* of dollars—that of Pennsylvania is somewhere about *twelve*; notwithstanding this, no states in the Union are represented to be in a more *prosperous* condition. Allow this to be true, a state debt, and consequently a *thumping tax*, may be looked upon as an advantage, instead of a *burthen*. We think, it will require hard argument to satisfy the farmers of the *fuel*.

The Legislature of Ohio adjourned on the 14th ult. after a session of 99 days; during which time they passed 301 laws and 50 resolutions. Among the acts is one, *taxing manufactories, tin-yards and banks and insurance stock*, equally with other property. By this act, it is supposed, three or four millions of dollars worth of property, heretofore exempt, will be subject to taxation from the first of June next.

Observations on Teeth.

An object very subservient to health, and which merits due attention, is the teeth; the care of which, considering their importance in preparing the food for digestion, is, in general, far from being sufficiently cultivated. Very few persons, comparatively, wash their mouths in the morning, which ought always to be practised at the conclusion of every meal, where either animal food, or vegetables are eaten; for the former is apt to have behind it a rancid acidity, and the latter an acidity, both of them harmful to the teeth. Washing the mouth frequently with cold water is not only serviceable in keeping the teeth clean, but it strengthens the gums, the firm adhesion of which to the teeth, is of great importance in preserving them sound and secure.

Picking the Teeth.—Picking teeth properly is also greatly conducive to their preservation; but the usual manner of doing this is by no means favorable to the purpose. When it is necessary to pick the teeth, the operation

ought to be performed with due care, so as not to hurt the gums, but the safest way of doing it is always before a looking-glass.

Tooth Powder.—Many persons, while laudably attentive to the preservation of their teeth, do them hurt by too much officiousness. They daily apply to them some dentrifice powder, which they rub so hard as not only to injure the enamel by excessive friction, but to hurt the gums even more than by the abuse of the toothpick.—The quality of some dentrifice powder, advertised in newspapers, is extremely suspicious; and there is reason to think that they are not altogether free from a corrosive ingredient. One of the safest and best compositions for the purpose, is a mixture of two parts of oyster shell, and one of Peruvian bark, both finely powdered; which is calculated not only to clean the teeth without hurting them, but to preserve the firmness of the gums.

Beside the advantage of sound teeth from their use in mastication, a proper attention to their treatment conduces not a little to the sweetness of the breath. This is, indeed, often affected by other causes, existing in the lungs, the stomach, and sometimes in the bowels; but a rotten state of the teeth, both from the putrid smell emitted by carious bones, and the impurities lodged in their cavities, never fails of aggravating an unpleasant breath wherever there is a tendency of that kind.

Foul Teeth.—The teeth sometimes become yellow or black without any adventitious matter being observed on them; at other times they become foul, and give a taint to the breath, in consequence of the mouth, or part of the food remaining too long about them. The most frequent cause of foul teeth is the substance called *tartar*, which seems to be a deposition from the saliva, and with which the teeth are often almost entirely incrustated. When this substance is allowed to remain, it insinuates itself between the gums and the teeth, and then gets down upon the jaw in such a manner as to loosen the teeth. This, indeed, is by far the most common cause of loose teeth; and when they have been long covered with this or any other matter, it is seldom they can be cleansed without the assistance of instruments. But when once they are cleansed, they may generally be kept so, by rubbing them with a thin piece of soft wood made into a kind of brush and dipped into distilled vinegar; after which the mouth is to be washed with common water.

The teeth are sometimes covered over with a thin dark colored scurf, which has by some been mistaken for a wasting of the enamel, but which is only an extraneous matter covering it.—By perseverance this may be cleaned off as completely as when the teeth are covered with tartar; but it is apt after some time to appear again. When it is observed, the same operation must be repeated.

For the purpose of applying powders or washes to the teeth, a brush or a sponge is commonly employed; the latter is supposed preferable, as being in least danger of wearing down the enamel, or separating the teeth.

Journ. of Health.

The Russian official account of the last sanguinary battle in the immediate neighborhood of Warsaw, where as usual the Russians claimed the victory, has been received, as well as the Polish account of the same action, from both of which many will be disposed to say that, when the disparity of force is taken into consideration, the Russians have no just claim to the title of conquerors in any instance. It is true they gained the field of battle, but they suffered the Poles to retire in perfect order to their regular line of defences in Praga. The unfortunate explosion of the ammunition wagon among the young troops of the Polish regiments was the primary cause of the wavering of the line in that quarter, and its subsequent defeat, and it will be seen that the Russians took advantage of this occurrence to throw their heavy and well appointed masses upon the columns broken by the explosion, and forced them to retire. Under other and more favorable circumstances it is more than probable the Polish lines would not have been penetrated, and that the triumph at the Balkan would have been theirs. If not forever situated on the banks of the Vistula.—*Balt. Gaz.*

Nine tenths of the Paris papers are decidedly for war, and we believe that about the same, or a greater proportion of the people entertain the same sentiment. The Constitutional says, that the most formidable of their enemies, Russia, instead of advancing on the Elbe and the Oder, sees her armies forced to retreat on the Rhine, and as our campaign will not suffice, through the French *far off*, they will get still be in time; that "on the first appearance of the French flag, the whole Peninsula would offer only Mantua as an asylum for the German troops; that the

more they extended towards the Southern Provinces the more dangerous would be their position, and difficult their retreat; a French army would render it impossible if, by a rapid movement, it should hasten to place itself between the mountains of Tyrol, and the Gulf of Venice;" that "the Prussian armies could not penetrate Luxembourg without meeting the French armies;" that "consequently, there never was a moment more propitious for an inevitable war." It adds, "that the moment for maintaining our right is favorable, that a few additional regiments would not compensate them for the loss of several allies and a defalcation of several nations; and as the principle which we have engaged to cause to be respected, is violated, as three Ministers have declared that our battalions are ready, what are we still waiting for?"

The Quotidienne maintains that it will be impossible for the government to remain at peace. All the differences of opinion resolve themselves into two words, *peace or war*; that the Revolution wishes war, and the Government, resting on the Revolution, is wishing peace, is in contradiction with itself; "that a Ministry, decided on maintaining peace at all hazards, has to fear a very different result from that contemplated, and that when the war takes place, the country may be badly prepared for a violent struggle, by an Administration of which the calculations are made on probabilities of repose, while it may be the more difficult to prevent or repair the disasters that were not foreseen."

Political Prospects on the Continent of Europe.—A friend has communicated to us the substance of a letter, received by one of the late arrivals from a gentleman at Paris, filling an honorable diplomatic station in the service of an European power. The writer expresses his sincere desire for peace, in which his own personal interests, as well as those of his country, are deeply interested; but acknowledges himself compelled, by the aspect of things, both in France and elsewhere on the continent, to anticipate a general continental war, and tumults and rebellions, if not revolutions, in France.

The Telegraph of Saturday week, contains the following correspondence between the President and the Secretary of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1831.

SIR: In the interview which I had the honor to hold with you this morning, I understood it to be your fixed purpose to re-organize your Cabinet, & that as to myself it was your wish that I should retire from the Administration of the Navy Department.

Under these circumstances, I take pleasure in tendering to you the commission, which, unsolicited on my part, you were pleased to confer on me.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, yours, &c.
JOHN BRANCH.

To the PRESIDENT U. S.

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1831.

SIR: Your letter of this date, by your son, is just received—accompanying it is your commission. The sending of the latter was not necessary; it is your own private property, and by no means to be considered part of the archives of the Government. Accordingly, I return it.

There is one expression in your letter to which I take leave to except. I did not, as to *yourself*, express a wish that you should retire. The Secretary of State, and of War, having tendered their resignations, I remarked to you, that I felt it to be indispensable to re-organize my Cabinet, proper,—that it had come in harmoniously and as a unit; and as a part was about to leave me, which on to-morrow would be announced, a re-organization was necessary to guard against misrepresentation. These were my remarks, made to you in candor and sincerity. Your letter gives a different import to my words.

Your letter contains no remark as to your performing the duties of the office until a successor can be selected. On this subject I should be glad to know your views. I am, very respectfully yours,
ANDREW JACKSON.

The Hon. John Branch,
Secretary of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1831.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of this date, in answer to mine of the same.

In reply to your remark that there is one expression in my letter to which you must except, I would respectfully answer that I gave what I understood to be the substance of your conversation. I did not pretend to quote your language.

I regret that I misunderstood you in the slightest degree; I, however, stand corrected, and cheerfully accept the interpretation which you have given to your own expression.

I shall freely continue my best exertions to discharge the duties of the Department, until you provide a successor.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,
JOHN BRANCH.

To the PRESIDENT U. S.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1831.

SIR: Late last evening, I had the honor to receive your letter of that date, tendering your resignation of the office of Secretary of the Navy.

When the resignations of the Secretary of State and Secretary of War were tendered, I considered fully the reasons offered, and all the circumstances connected with the subject. After mature deliberation, I concluded to accept those resignations. But when this conclusion was come to, it was accompanied with a conviction that I must entirely renew my Cabinet. Its members had been invited by me to the stations they occupied—it had come together in great harmony, and as a unit. Under the circumstances in which I found myself, I could not but perceive the propriety of selecting a cabinet composed of entirely new materials, as being calculated, in this respect at least, to command public confidence and satisfy public opinion. Neither could I be insensible to the fact, that to permit two only to retire would be to afford room for unjust misconceptions and malignant misrepresentations concerning the influence of their particular presence upon the conduct of public affairs.—Justice to the individuals whose public spirit had impelled them to tender their resignations, also required, then, in my opinion, the decision which I have stated. However painful to my own feelings, it became necessary that I should frankly make known to you my view of the whole subject.

In accepting your resignation, it is with great pleasure that I bear testimony to the integrity and zeal with which you have managed the concerns of the Navy. In your discharge of all the duties of your office, over which I have any control, I have been fully satisfied; and in your retirement you carry with you my best wishes for your prosperity and happiness. It is expected that you will continue to discharge the duties of your office until a successor is appointed.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.

JOHN BRANCH, Secretary of the Navy.

Narrow escape of the Secretary of the Navy.—By the following article, which we copy from the Richmond Enquirer of Saturday, it appears that the ex-Secretary of the Navy has had a perilous adventure, and a narrow escape:

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, dated 13th April—"We took Mr. Secretary Branch on board at City Point, he being on his way to take the Baltimore boat. He told me of his 'hair breadth' escape in the stage, on his way from Halifax to Petersburg. The driver being pretty particularly drunk, tumbled from his high estate, like his immortal predecessor, and the horses, thus left with the reins of power hanging loosely about their necks, darted off at full speed. Our worthy Secretary, thus left with his children (who were accompanying him) in this perilous predicament, & the danger thickening from a precipitous fall on one side of the road, not far ahead, conceived the forlorn hope of stopping the horses, or diverting them from the danger into which they were hastening, by leaping from the stage and heading them, or giving them an inclination more towards the middle of the road.

It was a desperate attempt indeed—neck or nothing—and he barely escaped with whole bones, having strained the sinews of his ancles, and bruised one of his cheeks. He was too much stunned, however, to produce any effect upon the mettlesome steeds.— Luckily, a negro who was ploughing in the field on the road side, saw the horses running away with the stage in time to go to the rescue of the passengers, and with admirable presence of mind, took his horse from the plough and galloped off to head the runaways, and succeeded in stopping them, without the slightest accident to horses, stage, or passengers. Mr. B. informed me that he took the name of the negro, and that of his master, with the determination, if possible, to buy him, and if so, to emancipate him. This would be but justice—though as it is not every one who would act as if he thought it so, the circumstance is creditable to Mr. B."

Clover Seed.—This has become an important item in the agricultural products of this country. A respectable gentleman who owns a clover mill in a township adjoining the borough of Chambersburg, Pa., informed the Editors of the Repository of that town, that about *twelve thousand dollars worth* of Clover Seed has been prepared for market at his mill the present season.

Gettysburg Gymnasium.

THE semi-annual Examination of the Students of this Institution will be held on *Wednesday the 27th inst.* The exercises will commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock, P. M. At the intervals between the Examination of the several classes. Original Speeches will be pronounced by the Students.—On the evening of the same day, at early candle-light, exercises in Composition, delivery of Original Oration, and Debating, will be exhibited in the German Church. The citizens of Gettysburg, and the friends of Education in general, are respectfully invited to attend upon these occasions.

The Summer Session of the Gymnasium will commence on the *26th of May next.*
Gettysburg, April 19. 2t

A TEACHER WANTED

IN THE
Gettysburg Female Academy.
APPLICATIONS for the above situation will be received by Professor SCHMUCKER, President of the Board of Trustees, until the *1st of May next.* The Branches taught in the Institution, are Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, and a popular course of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. The School has hitherto yielded a salary to the Teacher of about \$500

None need apply, excepting such as can come well recommended for moral character, and professional capacity.
By order of the Board of Trustees,
ROBERT G. HARPER, Sec'y.
Gettysburg, Pa. April 5, 1831.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the *Hanover & Carlisle Turnpike Road Company,* are hereby notified, that an ELECTION for Two Managers will be held on *Monday the 2d of May next,* between the hours of 10 and 5 of the clock on said day, at the house now occupied by John Wolf, Innkeeper, in South Middleton township, Cumberland county.

The Commissioners of Adams & Cumberland counties are, also, hereby notified, to meet at the same time and place, and choose the Managers on behalf of the Commonwealth—all to serve for one year.
By Order of the Board,
SAMUEL WOODBURN, Sec'y.
April 5. 3t

Journeyman Carpenters WANTED.

FIVE or SIX good Workmen will meet with constant employment and generous wages, by making immediate application to the subscriber in Chambersburg, or, after the 18th inst. to him in Gettysburg.
NICHOLAS PEARSE.
Chambersburg, March 12. 3t

ATTENTION!

Gettysburg Guards!
YOU will parade at your usual place, on *Monday the 2d day of May next,* at 10 o'clock, A. M. with arms and accoutrements in complete order—in summer uniform.
By Order, G. ARMOR, O. S.
April 19. tp

An Election will be held on said day, at the house of James Gorley, for a FIRST LIEUTENANT of the above Company, in the room of Licut. Ziegler, resigned.
J. SANDERS, B. I.
April 19. 1c

Liberty Riflemen!

YOU will parade on *Monday the 2d day of May next,* at the house of George Baum, in Liberty townships, (the Commons) precisely at 11 o'clock.
By Order,
JOHN EYLER, O. S.
April 19. tp

Mountpleasant Volunteers!

YOU will parade in Bonawentown, on *Monday the 2d of May next,* at 10 o'clock, A. M. in complete uniform. By order,
JACOB BAHR, Lieut.
April 5. tp

Petersburg Invincibles!

YOU will parade on *Monday the 2d day of May next,* at the usual place of training, precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M. with arms and accoutrements in complete order.
JONAS JOHNS, Carr.
April 12. tp

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of York county, for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed *Tuesday the 10th day of May next,* for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Courthouse in the borough of York.
JOHN LIVESBERGER.
April 12. 3t

The Saturday Courier.

ON the first Saturday in April was commenced a Periodical Journal, to be published once a week, and designated by the above title.
The Courier will be printed with good type, on an extra-size Imperial paper, of the largest class, and of excellent quality—comprising 28 columns of reading matter. Terms, \$2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.
WOODWARD & SPRAGG.
Philadelphia, April 12. 3t

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has just returned from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, with an EXTENSIVE and

Entirely New Stock of GOODS,

which he is now opening at the house of the late John McConaughy, Esq. deceased, situate on the south-west corner of the Centre Square in Gettysburg, consisting of a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS

GROCERIES,

QUEEN'S GLASSWARE,

Looking-Glasses, & LIQUORS.

(FOR PARTICULARS, SEE HANDBILLS.)
A personal appearance at his Establishment, the low prices of his Goods, and Elegant Assortment, will be an inducement for them to purchase.—
"Look before you leap!"
The Public's humble servant,
SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.
Gettysburg, April 19. 1f

BOOTS & SHOE-MAKING.



THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has taken the Shop, in West York-street, lately occupied by Mr. ROBERT TAYLOR, and that he is prepared to manufacture

Boots & Shoes

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, in a neat, workmanlike manner; and that he will constantly keep on hand, a supply of READY MADE WORK, which he will warrant to be as good & cheap as can be had in any other Shop in the place.

As he is a complete hand for making *LADIES' SHOES,* and just from the City of Baltimore, he will ensure such work done in the most fashionable and durable manner.
DAVID SOMERS.
Gettysburg, April 5. 2m

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby gives Notice, that having entered into Partnership in business, he finds it necessary that all accounts for Goods purchased previously should be settled with as little delay as possible. He had expected, indeed, that the fact of his having commenced a new set of Books, would have shewn the necessity and propriety of the liquidation of the former accounts; but so few having felt this hint, he deems it proper to bring the fact more immediately to their recollection.
J. B. DANNER.
Gettysburg, April 5. 1f

FOR SALE,

ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS,
A House & Lot,
In North Baltimore-street, occupied at present by Mrs. Dill. For terms, &c. apply to the Subscriber.
JOHN GILBERT.
Gettysburg, April 12. 1f

TRIED & HIGHLY APPROVED Valuable Medicines.

Prevention better than Cure.

LEE'S FAMOUS ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

25 AND 50 CENTS PER BOX.

THE operation of these Pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used in safety by persons in every situation, and of every age. The proprietor confidently recommends the timely use of these Pills, as a preventive and cure of Bilious, Yellow, and Malignant Fevers.

Please inquire for 'LEE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,' with the signature of NOAH RIDGELY, (late Michael Lee & Co.) as none others are genuine.

Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges, a most powerful medicine, removes and destroys all kinds of worms.

Lee's Elixir, a sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, catarrhs, asthma, sore throats and consumptions.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pains in the limbs, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard—No medicine ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frost-bites, &c.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never failing cure.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.

Lee's Persian Lotion, an excellent medicine for curing tetters, ring-worms, prickly heat, &c.

Lee's Vegetable Indian Specific, an effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhoea.

Lee's Toothache Drops, which gives immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and destroying corns.

Country merchants and all others who purchase to sell again, by applying to the proprietor, No 68, Hanover-street, Baltimore, can obtain them on such liberal terms as will insure them a great profit.

CAUTION.—None are genuine without the makers name to them, Noah Ridgely, (late Michael Lee & Co.)

Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines, could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.

SAMUEL H. RUEHLER will constantly keep a fresh supply of the above celebrated Medicines, at his Apothecary and Drug Store, Gettysburg.
Dec. 21. eow10t

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his Friends and former Customers, that he still continues to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS, at the Old Stand in Gettysburg; and, as he still receives the Philadelphia

FASHIONS

quarterly, and intends to keep the best of Workmen, he hopes still to receive a share of the public patronage. All work shall be done at reasonable prices for Cash.

All kinds of PRODUCE will be taken for Work—CORD-WOOD in particular.

EPHRAIM MARTIN.
Gettysburg, April 19. 3t

Information Wanted.

ON Sunday the 13th ult. a gentleman, named on the way-bill of the Philadelphia stage, Mr. DENNISON, left the Hotel of the subscriber in Chambersburg, a few minutes after he got out of the stage, leaving in the bar a sword cane, and a small valisee, containing one linen shirt marked S. D. No. 2. one striped gingham do. with three collars of the same, one dark silk velvet waistcoat, two cravats, one pair of woollen stockings, four muslin handkerchiefs, a night cap, shaving apparatus, a small bag of medicine, and a small bag containing five new buckskin purses—all the articles of clothing appear to be entirely new. He was a man of middle age and stature, and had on a cloak, which prevents a description of the clothing he had on. He stated to his fellow travellers that he was going to Pittsburg. Any information concerning the said Mr. Dennison, addressed to the subscriber, will be thankfully received, and made public for the information of the friends of that gentleman.
JOHN SEIDERS.
Chambersburg, Pa. April 15.

Gettysburg & Hagers-Town TURNPIKE.

THE Commissioners appointed by an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to enable the Governor to incorporate a Company to make a Turnpike Road from the borough of Gettysburg to the Maryland line in a direction to Hagerstown."

Hereby Give Notice,

That Books will be opened to receive subscription for the stock of said Road, at the house of Wm. McCLELLAN, jr. in Gettysburg; I. ROBISON, in Millers-Town; MICHAEL STONER, in Waynesburg, Franklin county, on *Monday the 23d day of May next,* and in Philadelphia, on *Wednesday the 1st of June,* at the house of Mr. VAS BUSKIRK, Market street; and said books will be kept open for six days.

John Hersh, Sen.
Bernhart Gilbert,
Andrew Marshall,
J. McKesson,
Wm. McMillan,
T. C. Miller,
Wm. McClellan, jr.
Lewis Ripple,
J. Burns,
Philip Reed,
COMMISSIONERS.
April 19. 4t

The Chambersburg 'Repository,' Hagerstown 'Torch Light,' and 'Poulson's Advertiser,' will insert the above once a week for 4 weeks, and forward their bills to this Office for collection.

MIDDLE-CREEK FACTORY.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have taken the well-known Establishment on Middle-creek, owned by the Rev. D. Pfoutz, where they will, with promptness,

Card Wool into Rolls,

OR MANUFACTURE IT INTO

Cloths, Cassinets, Blankets,

and Flannels,

at prices to suit the times. As the Factory is in complete order, they assure all those who may favor them with their custom, that their work shall be done in the best manner.

For the accommodation of those who live at a distance, Wool and Cloth will be received, after the 10th of May, at the following places, viz:

Henry Myers' Mill, in Hamiltonban township; C. Barnitz's Store, in Millers-Town; Mr. Gardner's, at Mack's Mill; Mr. Lambert's, at Delaplaine's Tavern, near Taneytown; Elmer's Store, near Noll's Mill; Captain Shuss's; Crapster's Tavern, in Taneytown; Michael Reeve's, at Noll's Mill; George White's, at Sell's Mill; Correll's Tavern, at the Monocacy Bridge; Baugher's Store, in Emmitsburg; Black's Mill, on Rock-creek; Harbaugh's Tavern, near Gettysburg; Ash's Tavern, and Danner's & Ziegler's Store, in Gettysburg; where they will attend once in every two weeks to receive and deliver work.

N. B. It is requested of those who send Wool to the above places, to be particular to attach their names, and written directions, to their Wool and Staffs, to prevent mistakes.

Price of Carding and Manufacturing, as low as at any Factory in the neighborhood.
SAMUEL ARTHUR,
LEVI GRIBBLE.
April 19. 6t

BOOKS

FOR SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

THE FOLLOWING BOOKS ARE TO BE HAD AT THE DEPOSITORY OF THE ADAMS COUNTY SUNDAY S. UNION:

Dr. Alexander's Dictionary of the Bible, Do. Evidences of Christianity, Geography of the Bible, Biblical Antiquities, Bible Studies, Choctaw Mission, Cherokee do, Parents' Monitor, Cabinet, Youth's Library, Life of Pastor Oberlin, Do. St. Paul, Do. Rev. L. Parsons, Do. M. Luther, Do. D. Brainard, Do. C. Swartz, Do. Mrs. Judson, Do. Mrs. Ramsey, Do. H. Newell, Judson's Questions, 1st, 2d and 3d vol. In connection with the above Books, the Publications of the American S. S. Union generally, may be obtained at the Depository. N. B. Orders for Books, from a distance, (postage paid) directed to "The Depository of the Adams County S. S. Union," shall receive punctual attendance.
March 22. 5t

D. Bailey, Adm'r of E. Dill, vs. Wm. Thompson, Ex'r of Andrew Thompson. In the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County.

To all the Heirs & Legatees of Andrew Thompson, dec'd.

TAKE NOTICE, That on the petition of James Pollock, the Court, on the 1st March, 1831, granted a Rule to show cause why the Legacy due Mary Pollock, under the will of Andrew Thompson, deceased, (or so much thereof as was made by the sale of the Real Estate of said deceased, under the above stated Judgment) should not be paid to James Pollock, for the purposes in said will stated, he giving bond with security to apply it according to the directions of said will—and have fixed for the hearing thereof the *Fourth Monday of August next,* at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.
GEO. WELSH, Proth'y.
March 29. 6t

The Editors of the "Franklin Repository," "Perry Forester," and "Lancaster Journal," will insert the above advt. 6 times, forward the papers containing the same, and charge this Office.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

The Enrolled Militia of the 2d Brig. 5th Div. P. M.

ARE required to be paraded and trained, as follows, viz:—

IN COMPANIES, on *Monday the 2d of May next,* at such places as the Commanding Officers may direct.

IN BATTALIONS, as follows, viz. The 1st Battalion of the 90th Regiment, on *Monday the 9th*; the 2d do. on *Tuesday the 10th*;

The 1st Battalion of the 89th Regiment, on *Wednesday the 11th*; the 2d do. of do. on *Thursday the 12th*;

The 1st Battalion of the 80th Regiment, on *Friday the 13th*; and the 2d do. of do. on *Saturday the 14th of May next*—unless the Commanding Officers shall direct REGIMENTAL Trainings instead thereof.

The York & Adams county Liberty Battalion

will meet for drill and inspection, at such time and place as the Commanding Officer may direct.

The Volunteers

within the bounds of the 90th and 89th Regiments, not attached to the Battalion, will meet with the Militia for drill and inspection.

The Volunteers of the 80th Regiment,

will meet for drill and inspection at such time and place as may be directed by the Colonel of said Regiment.

THE APPEALS:

For the Militia, on *Monday the 13th of June next*; for the Volunteers, on *Monday the 7th of November next.*
J. SANDERS.
Brigade Inspector, 2d Brigade 5th Div. Pennsylvania Militia.
March 22, 1831. tp

PRICES REDUCED

AT THE

Drug Warehouse,

No. 107, Market street below Third, PHILADELPHIA.

JUST received, in addition to an extensive stock of Drugs and Medicines, a supply of JERSEY WINDOW GLASS, 5 by 8, 7 by 9, 6 by 11, 9 by 12, 10 by 12, and the larger sizes, superior in quality to any heretofore bro't to this market for sale, for account, & at the prices of the manufacturer.

Also, an extensive assortment of VIALS & BOTTLES, embracing every variety, which will be sold by the printed price current of the manufacturer.

In the selection and preparation of Medicines, Chemicals, &c. the greatest care is observed to have them of the best quality, and they are accordingly warranted genuine.

Druggists, Storekeepers, and others, are respectfully invited to call, or address by letter
JOSHUA C. JENKINS,
Philadelphia.

10th mo. 19th, 1830. 6m.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

THE FARM, formerly the Property of Col. RICHARD BROWN, situate in Straban township, Adams county, on the Conowago creek, at present in the occupancy of Mr. John Shriver, is offered for Sale on the most advantageous terms. The Tract contains

380 ACRES,

more or less, of excellent land, in fine cultivation, the improvements on which are a two story

Brick HOUSE, BANK BARN, &c.

The Property will be shewn by the Tenant, on the premises. For the Terms of Sale, apply to JOHN B. M'PHERSON, Gettysburg.
March 15. 1f

NEW Book & Stationary Store.

JOSEPH JEWETT,

LATE of the Firm of CUSHING AND JEWETT, having taken the Store formerly occupied by Shaw, Tiffany & Co. No. 229, Market-street, Baltimore, has on hand an extensive assortment of

Classical, Medical & School BOOKS,

of every description. Also, Family, Pocket and School BIBLES, in a great variety of Bindings, and at various prices.

Royal Writing Paper, Super-royal do. Medium do. Demi do. Post do. Cap Paper, Banker's Post, Wrapping Paper, Marble do. Tea do. Royal Printing Paper, Super-royal do. Imperial do. Medium do. Ironmongers' Paper, Globes, Surveyors' Compasses, Mathematical Instruments, And an Extensive Assortment of

STATIONARY.

Printers', News, & Book Ink,

In all its various qualities.

J. J. being determined to sell as low as any house, either in this City, Philadelphia or New-York, would respectfully invite Country Merchants and others, who purchase to sell again, as well as the heads of Colleges, Academies and Schools, and the proprietors of public, social and private Libraries, to call and examine for themselves.
Baltimore, March 29. 6t

60,000 BUSHEL OF WHEAT WANTED.

FARMERS and others having Wheat to dispose of, are hereby informed, that the Subscribers continue to purchase Wheat at

Woodberry Mills,

Situated about half a mile from the Reisters-Town Turnpike Road. Persons wishing to sell their Wheat, will please turn off at the Sign Board, a short distance below Griffith's Tavern. They may be assured of obtaining the highest Baltimore price at all times, and quick despatch given. A suitable difference paid for WHITE WHEAT.
TYSON & NORRIS.
Baltimore, 2d mon. 22d, 1831. 11t

J. B. DANNER, Still continues the SILVER PLATING,

In all its various branches—and at as low a rate as any other man in the State. He is thankful for past favors; and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Orders from a distance will be thankfully received, and attended to with promptness.
Gettysburg, Sept. 14. 1f

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JACOB GILBERT, late of Franklin township, by bond, note, or book account, are desired to make immediate payment. And those who have any claims against said Estate, are requested to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.
DAVID WILLIS, Adm'r.
March 29. 4t

SHOEMAKERS,

CLARKSON'S,

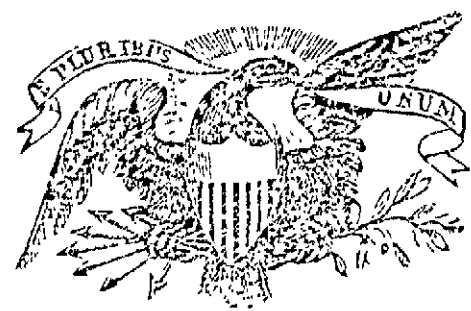
And are a very handsome and large assortment of the Newest Fashioned

LASTS.

JUST RECEIVED.
Nov. 20. 1f

All kinds of Letter-Press PRINTING,

Neatly and expeditiously executed at the Office of the "Adams Sentinel."



Gettysburg, May 3.

In our first page, will be found the correspondence between the Secretary of the Navy and the President. Mr. Branch "took the hint" more readily than Mr. Ingham.

There is considerable speculation as to the new Cabinet. It appears, however, to be generally admitted, that Mr. Livingston, (of Lou.) will be Secretary of State, and Mr. Woodbury, (of N. H.) Secretary of the Navy. They have both signified their acceptance of those situations, we understand.

The trial of JOSEPH TAYLOR, indicted for the murder of David Blubaugh, came on at the court of Oyer and Terminer, held in this borough last week. The accused was acquitted of the charge laid in the indictment. The jury, however, recommended that he should be indicted for involuntary manslaughter; and he entered into recognizance to answer this charge at the next court.

Considerable interest has been excited in Philadelphia, by the trial of a Mrs. Clew for the murder of her husband. The jury were out from Saturday until Monday, without agreeing upon a verdict. When they came into court, two of the jurymen affirmed that their lives were in danger, from the present state of their health. Physicians were sent for, who confirmed their statements. The Judge then discharged the jury; and the woman is to be tried again at the next court. There appears to be some doubt amongst the gentlemen of the law there, whether she can be tried again or not—some entertaining the opinion, that the discharge of the jury is, virtually, an acquittal.

The Bank of Pennsylvania has taken the whole Canal and Rail-road loan of \$2,483,161, bearing an interest of 5 per cent. at a premium of 6 per cent.

JOHN BREDIN, Esq. of Butler county, has been appointed President Judge of the new Judicial District composed of the counties of Beaver, Butler and Mercer.

The income of the Royal Family of England (the brothers and sisters of the present King) is 160,000 pounds sterling per annum, derived from the Public Treasury! They are, really, well paid for having had a kingly father; and, it may be truly said, have been "born with a silver spoon in their mouths."

We observe in a late paper, a statement of the amount of Postage of each member of our State Legislature during the last session, which is paid by the State. The whole amounted to \$4,851 82. The postage of the preceding session amounted to \$6,891 92.—Both our members, Messrs. M^rSherry and Marshall, paid their own postage.

As an instance of rapid travelling, it is stated that passengers have reached Baltimore, by stages and steamboats, from New-York, in 24 hours and 45 minutes!

THE NOTE OF PREPARATION.

From late Foreign Papers.

Holland.—The Messenger des Chambres contains an article on Belgium, in which it is stated that the King of Holland has demanded permission to send 10,000 troops through the Prussian territory, to occupy the province of Luxembourg, and that in the event of this permission being refused, he intends, under the pretext of reducing the Grand Duchy to obedience, to march the Dutch army, consisting of 84,000 men, through Belgium. The Messenger observes upon this subject, that France will probably oppose this military promenade, with the concurrence of Great Britain.

ANTWERP, March 25.—The Dutch troops are in motion, and are approaching in great numbers to our frontiers, by way of Bladel and Eerzel, between Einhoven and Turnhout.

PARIS, March 27.—It is stated that in case the King of Holland should persist in his intention of invading Belgium, that country is to be protected by a military occupation upon the following plan:—Prussia is to send an army into the district of Luxembourg and Liege. France will occupy Mons, Namur, Brussels, Tournay, and Charleroi. An English fleet will guard the Scheldt, and will land troops to be stationed in Antwerp, Ghent, Burges, and Ostend.

According to other reports, the threat of this invasion has not been directed against Holland, but against the Belgians, for the purpose of inducing them to give their adhesion to the late Protocols, requiring them to discharge different liabilities with respect to Holland, and cutting off the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg from the Belgian territory.

It is moreover certain that the Prussian troops of the Rhine have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice.

PARIS, March 29.—It is mentioned that a project of law is about to be pre-

sented for calling out 280,000 National Guards, for the war service according to the 6th section of the law of March 22nd.

VIENNA, March 12.—Preparations for war continue to be prosecuted throughout the empire with the utmost activity. The Government are collecting young physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries, for the service of the army. Last week 12,000 horses were purchased for the military service.

PARIS, March 26.—A report was in circulation at l'Orient that a camp of 10,000 men was about to be formed at Pentivy. This news comes from good authority.

VIENNA, March 15.—It is said that an army of 90,000 men will be stationed in Bohemia, and a corps of 30,000 men on the frontier of Tyrol and Italy.

Correspondence of the Messenger.

The entire of the Swiss cantons are fully prepared, and their corps organized. Their army will not be less than 60,000 men, a fact which must force the different Powers to recognize the neutralities of Switzerland.

MAYENCE, (Germ.) March 13.—The news of the armaments in France has induced the inhabitants of our city to lay in provisions, in case a blockade should take place.—The Austrian officers are preparing to send away their families. However, since it has been known that an army of 60,000 men, of the troops of the Germanic Confederation, will shortly pass the Rhine, and take up a position between our city and Landau, the apprehensions of a siege have greatly abated.

TURIN, March 21.—The greatest activity is displayed in the War Department. It is thought that a new levy of 25,000 men will be made in the first days of April.

A letter from Barcelonnette (Upon Alps,) of the 21st inst. says that Prince de Carignan entered Savoy with four brigades of infantry. There are in Genoa and the vicinity 27,000 men; in Turin 24,000; and at Coni 3,000.

"CHAMBERY, (Savoie) March 23.—Orders were issued this day to send off immediately the greater part of the equipages, baggage, &c. to Suze, beyond Mont Cenis. The Colonel of the regiment of Pignerol announced this morning to his troops that they must hold themselves in readiness to march. This appears to be occasioned by the report that the Austrians had entered Bologna, and had hanged the principal officers of the National Guard. It is feared that, in case this news be confirmed, France will resent it. We still doubt, however, the accuracy of the fact."

Review of Troops in Paris.—The review in the Champ de Mars on Sunday! (March 27th) would appear to have been a very brilliant spectacle. The number of troops drawn up in that fine plain amounted to an army of 75,000 men, of whom 24,000 were infantry, 10,000 cavalry, and 1,000 artillery with fifty-four pieces of cannon. The population of Paris have not seen so many troops collected on the same ground for the last fifteen years. The King addressed them as his "dear comrades," and they shouted "Long live the King," and the exhibition ended to the satisfaction of all parties. There was not the shadow of a disturbance.

A letter received last week from Vienna, says—Young Napoleon has recently been introduced at the Court of the Emperor for the first time. He is a tall and very elegant looking youth, with a countenance full of intelligence. I afterwards met him at a party at the English Ambassador's, where he delighted the circle in which he moved by the ease and familiarity of his conversation, and his general knowledge. Marshal Marmont, with a white cockade, and Marshal Maison, with a tricolor cockade, were present upon the occasion. Young Napoleon talked freely with both these persons. The stories that prevail, relating to his Monkish habits, are quite untrue.

Baltimore Prices Current.

From the Patriot of Saturday last.

Flour,	5 50	Rye,	70
Wheat,	1 20	Whiskey,	28
Corn,	69	Apple Brandy,	37
Oats,	31	Plaster,	4 00

HARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. D. McConaghy, Mr. Elias Street, to Miss Mary Ann McBride—both of this borough.

DIED.

On Wednesday last, Mr. Peter Deardorff, of Reading township.

Last week, at an advanced age, Mr. Hugh Bigham, of Hamilton township.

On Tuesday evening last, Juliana, daughter of Mr. A. W. Barkley, of this borough, aged 2 years and 2 months.

On the 24th ult. Daniel H. Miller, Esq. President of the Bank of Penn Township, and late Representative in Congress from the Third Congressional District of Pennsylvania, in the 4th year of his age.

On Friday morning last, at 2 o'clock, in Menallen township, in this county, ELLEN LINGEN-ORE, of the Delaware Nation of Indians, departed this life, aged about 75 years. She has long resided in a cottage belonging to the Society of Friends, whose kindness to her, at all times, deserved and received her gratitude. She conducted herself through life with prudence and propriety. All who knew her, respected her; for, until she was disabled by sickness, she earned a respectable livelihood. The closing scene of her life was quiet and comfortable.

A blind Legislator.—M. A. Rodenbach, a member of the National Congress of Belgium is completely blind. He dictates his speeches to an amanuensis at his home, brings them with him to the sessions of congress, and there requests a member to read them for him.

American System.—A recent Providence paper states that the freight on the single article of cotton, imported into the port of Providence in one week, amounts to twenty thousand dollars. The Tariff! the wicked tariff! how it, "ruins our commerce!"

Vermont Gazette.

BORROWERS, LOOK OUT!

THE person who borrowed a fair-leather VALISE, &c. about six months ago, and has not yet returned it to the owner, will confer a favor by doing so, or leaving it at the Office of the "Sentinel."

May 3.

3t

Notice is hereby Given, TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF JACOB GILBERT,

LATE of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, to wit:—Margaretta Gilbert, (widow) Barney Gilbert, (who has released his interest in said estate,) Susanna, intermarried with Bernhart Gilbert, (whose share is sold to T. Stevens,) Molly, intermarried with Jacob Arendt, Catharine, intermarried with Jacob Crowl, Elizabeth, intermarried with Michael Salzgeber, (who died before Jacob, leaving issue, Henry, Daniel, Margaret, Michael, Eliza, and Sophia Salzgeber, all minors,) Sally, intermarried with Daniel Herr, John Gilbert, (eldest son) George Gilbert, Samuel Gilbert, Sophia, intermarried with Jacob Harman, (Col.) Mary, intermarried with David Beecher, (Merchant)—or the Guardians of such as are minors—that an

INQUEST

will be held on Thursday the 26th day of May inst. on a certain Tract of Land, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Arendt, Jacob Bender, and others, containing One Hundred and Eighty Acres, more or less; also, a Tract of Land, situate in Menallen township, adjoining lands of Henry Bender, John Rex, and others, containing One Hundred and Twenty-five Acres, more or less—to make Partition thereof to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, May 3, 1831.

At an Orphans' Court,

Held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one—before John Reed, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule, On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

VALENTINE STEAR.

deceased, to wit: John Stear, Michael Stear, Polly, intermarried with Henry Stonebraker, Jacob, (now deceased, leaving minors, Elias, Jesse and Jonas Stear,) Susanna, intermarried with John Yagerline, Molly, intermarried with Henry Bushman, and Catharine Stear: to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the thirty-first day of May inst. to accept or refuse to accept of the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

May 3.

1c

At an Orphans' Court,

Held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. McClean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule, ON ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

DAVID RIFE,

deceased, to wit:—Catharine, John, Polly, Marks, Andrew, Susanna, and David Rife, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on Tuesday the thirty-first day of May inst. to accept or refuse to accept of the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

May 3.

1c

MILLS, HOUSES, AND LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL AT PRIVATE SALE, THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE PROPERTY:

A FARM,

Situate in Germany township, Adams county, Pa. containing 320 Acres of Patented Land, on which is erected a Stone Grist-Mill, Clover-Mill, Saw-Mill, and a complete set of Wool-Carding Engines.

ALSO,

Two comfortable Stone Dwelling-houses, a large Bank Barn, with other necessary Out-Buildings.

There is a never-failing well of water at the door, with a pump; a large young Apple and Peach ORCHARD; and the whole Farm is under good fence. The stream on which the Mills are erected, is a never-failing one, affording at all times, except in an unusually dry season, a sufficiency of water. The Mills, at all times, have as much work as they can do. The works are all in complete order, having recently undergone a thorough repair.—There is about 100 Acres of Land well timbered, principally with the handsomest thriving young White-Oak in the county. The balance of the land is cleared, about 30 Acres of which is first rate meadow bottom. The greater part of the clear land is the red soil, well adapted to wheat; the residue being the flinty slate soil, also well adapted to wheat. The Mill-dam is rather a curiosity, being one of the best pieces of workmanship of the kind in any private property in the State, being all built of hewn stone, very neatly put together, and most of them very large. This dam is built upon a very handsome and improved plan, is perfectly tight, and built upon a rock; the race is a large and very permanent one, and, like the dam, will scarcely ever need any repairs. This Farm is within 1½ miles of Little town, and within 2½ of first rate Lime-stone quarries, and may, with little expense, by liming, be made equal to lime-stone land.—There is an abundance of under-wood, which would do well for burning lime. The roads leading to the property are good; one of them being a County road. I will also sell the undivided one-half or the whole of

3 LARGE 2 STORY Brick Houses,

Situate in Baltimore-street, Gettysburg, with good Stables, Gardens, and all necessary Out-Buildings complete.

I will sell the whole or either of the above Properties Cheap, and on very Accommodating Terms.

Mr. A. P. Barns, living on the Farm, will shew the property to any person wishing to view it; Mr. James A. Thompson, of Gettysburg, will shew the property in Town.

Terms made known by the subscriber, living at Millfin Forge, upon the Chambersburg Turnpike, in Franklin county.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Millfin Forge, May 3.

N. B. I will sell the WOOL CARDING ENGINES separate, and cheap. They are nearly new. G. A.

Notice is hereby Given, TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

JACOB STONER,

LATE of Frederick county, Md. deceased, to wit: John Stoner; the children of Devirow, intermarried with William Shoemaker, (who died before the said Jacob) to wit: Jacob Shoemaker, Daniel Shoemaker, Sally, intermarried with Peter Bomgardner, Emma Shoemaker, and Hetty, intermarried with Daniel Merring; and Nancy, also intermarried with William Shoemaker, Hetty, intermarried with Christian Ecker, Polly, intermarried with Daniel Sell, and Susanna Stoner—or the Guardians of such as are minors—that an

INQUEST

will be held on Monday the 30th of May inst. on a certain Tract of Land, situate in Liberty and Cumberland townships, Adams county, adjoining lands of Alexander Horner, John Harper, Jacob Waybright, and others, containing Three Hundred Acres, more or less, on which is erected a Merchant Mill, and other improvements—to make Partition thereof to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, May 3, 1831.

May 3.

1t



Stray Heifer.

NAME to the farm of the subscriber, living in Tyrone township, in September last, a WHITE SPOTTED HEIFER—no particular marks visible. The owner is desirous to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

JOHN STEWTHEBAKER.

May 3.

3t

Gettysburg & Petersburg TURNPIKE.

THE Managers of the Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Road Company, have this day declared a DIVIDEND of

TWO DOLLARS,

on each Share, for the last six months, payable to the Stockholders on or after the 1st of June next.

WALTER SMITH, Sec'y.

May 2.

3t

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the thirty-first day of May next, to wit:

The account of William Heller and John Tausser, Administrators of the estate of John Bush, deceased.

The account of Charles F. Keener, Esq. Administrator de bonis non of the estate of Jane Thompson, deceased.

The account of Joseph Clunk, Administrator de bonis non of the estate of John Norbeck, deceased.

The final account of Andrew Sheely, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Ebert, deceased.

The supplemental account of Jacob Diehl, Administrator of the estate of George Parr, deceased.

The account of Jacob Cover, Administrator of the estate of David Newman, deceased.

The account of Andrew B. Miller, Administrator of the estate of Michael Miller, deceased.

The account of John Smith, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Adams, deceased.

The account of John Marshall, Administrator of the estate of Mary Conrad, deceased.

The account of Philip Heagy, Administrator of the estate of Thomas Bonner, deceased.

The account of Samuel B. Wright and John Rex, Administrators of the estate of Frederick Eicholtz, deceased.

The account of Bernard Allaweldt and Tobias Kepner, Administrators of the estate of Bernard Allaweldt, dec'd.

The account of William Walker, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Walker, deceased.

The account of John Wierman and Wm. C. Wierman, Administrators of the estate of Isaac Pearson, deceased.

The account of George Brown, Administrator of the estate of Mary Overholzer, deceased.

The final account of Harman Wierman, Administrator of the estate of Sally Wierman, deceased.

The account of Luther H. Skinner, Esq. one of the Administrators of the estate of John F. Melsheimer, dec'd.

The account of Noel Formwaldt, Administrator of the estate of Daniel Formwaldt, deceased.

The account of Adam Wert, Administrator of the estate of David Wert, deceased.

The account of Nancy Winrott, acting Executrix of the estate of John Winrott, deceased.

The account of Nicholas B. Shriver, Administrator of the estate of John Bomgartner, deceased.

The account of Anthony Deardorff, Administrator de bonis non of the estate of John Graft, deceased.

ALSO,

The Guardianship account of David Wills, Esq. Guardian of Margaret F. Stewart.

The Guardianship account of Jacob Diehl, Guardian of Eve Ebert, and others.

The Guardianship account of Joseph Sheffer and Esaias Jacobs, Administrators of Jacob Hollinger, who was Guardian of Polly Hollinger and Jacob Hollinger, minor children of John Hollinger, deceased.

The Guardianship account of Geo. Trostle, Guardian of Elizabeth and Nicholas Mark.

JOHN B. CLARK, Reg'r.

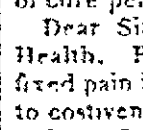
Register's Office, Gettysburg, April 30, 1831.

GARLEANT'S Balsam of Health.

THE subscriber has just received from the proprietor, John S. Miller, Frederick, Md. a supply of Garleant's celebrated Balsam of Health, a remedy extensively used in many parts of Europe and the United States, for the cure of DYSPEPSIA, and many other diseases, which proceed from a morbid condition of the stomach. It is also highly recommended in COLIC, NERVOUS TENDRONS, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, and is a sovereign remedy for WORMS, &c. It is neatly put up in square half pint bottles, accompanied with extensive directions for its use. It is constantly for sale at One Dollar per bottle, by

SAMUEL H. RUENLER,

Druggist and Apothecary.



Gettysburg, May 3. 12t
The following is among many certificates of cure performed by this medicine:
Dear Sir—I lately used your Balsam of Health. For two years I had a constant and fixed pain in my side, and frequently subject to costiveness accompanied with fever, more or less. I accordingly bought a bottle of your Balsam, of your agent in Hagerstown, and found it relieved me very much, and I procured the 2d bottle, which cured me perfectly, and since then I enjoy perfect health again; and I do recommend the said Balsam to those that are afflicted in the same way.

JAMES FLANING.

Near Letersburg, Washington co. Md.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

Probable War between France & Austria.
New-York, April 25.

By the arrival yesterday of the packet-ship Columbia, Capt. Delano, from London on the 1st inst. and the Catalonia, Capt. Graham, from Liverpool also on the 1st, the Editors of the Courier and Inquirer, have received London dates of the afternoon of the 31st March, and Liverpool of the 1st April.

All accounts agree that war between France and Austria, is no longer a matter of doubt, in consequence of the Austrians having entered Bologna.

That war is inevitable, and that the forces of France will be in motion as soon as the season will furnish forage for cattle, &c., there can be no reasonable doubt. Whether the King of the French has only waited for the time when his preparations were made, and when he might seem to take the lead of public opinion, or whether he will be driven into hostile measures from the fear of revolution, is a question which, perhaps, he alone can truly answer.

In relation to the probability of a war, the London Courier of the evening of the 31st, holds the following language:—It will be seen by our extracts from the Paris papers of Tuesday, that the probability of war between France and Austria has, for the first time, assumed a serious aspect. The Austrians have, it is said, in entering Bologna, violated, not only the principle of non-intervention, but also broken their promise to the French Government, not to interfere for the suppression of revolt beyond those states over which the right of interference has been recognised by the French Ministry.

Casimir Perrier stated to the Chamber of Deputies on Monday, the 28th March, that it was necessary to provide for the future on the breaking up of the Chamber. He continued:

"This future does not wear a less favorable aspect, but it draws nearer. A new circumstance, which has taken place in the midst of the negotiations which were on foot—the occupation of Bologna by the Austrian troops—(Evident marks of attention)—calls for explanations, which we do not doubt will prove satisfactory to the honor of the two countries; and for a guarantee of this opinion we may take the anxiety with which our first overtures were received. (Prolonged sensation.) But even with this hope, the government should advance a step upon events; in order not to risk the chance of being left behind; for, as you know, it is by foreseeing them that we are enabled to direct them. (Unanimous marks of concurrence.)

Let us prove to them, that by leaving nothing to chance in our preparations of defence, there shall be nothing equivocal in the guarantees of peace.—(Cheers.)

The country is already aware that the Government is not disposed to sacrifice its interests to its passions—Let it know, also, that its security is our principal object, and that we are determined to procure it by every other means, if peace should not suffice.—(Unanimous applause.)

The war-like disposition of the ministry has quieted the country.

The news from Poland is most cheering; the Russians are suffering terribly from the state of the weather, the want of provisions, and the breaking up of the ice. Gen. Diebitsch appears only to think of preserving his army, which is distributed in small corps, and does not act on the offensive.

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It appears that the entrance of the Austrians had been determined by the enterprise of the patriots, who, accord-

ing to a letter from Vienna, had attempted on the 4th an attack upon Rome, from which they were repulsed.

"We are assured that a diplomatic note has been addressed to the Austrian Cabinet to announce that France will not tolerate a longer residence of the Austrians in Bologna."

A letter from the correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, under date of London, March 31, says, "The announcement of the French loan of 300 millions, coupled with the account in the French Journals of Wednesday, or rather Tuesday night the 29th, detailing what had been previously hinted in general terms, that Marshal Maison has been instructed to demand of the Court of Vienna, as an ultimatum, that the Austrian troops should be immediately withdrawn from Bologna, and, in case of refusal, to quit his post as Ambassador of the King of the French, and the consequent fall of the French funds, (3 per cent to 47½) have produced a corresponding depression in the funds here to-day of one per cent, below the price at which they left off (77 5/8). Last evening, as you were apprised by my communication of yesterday—

There are also some other causes of alarm of a more domestic character, which tend to increase the agitation of the moment. Ireland is by no means in a satisfactory state. The county of Clare is represented to be the scene of the most formidable and appalling outrages, such as neither admit of security for life or property, nor of any effectual check from the constant efforts and vigilance of the military force stationed in the vicinity. These representations may be exaggerated, but that is not of primary importance in estimating the magnitude of the crisis."

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The entry of the troops into Bologna must bring matters to an immediate crisis between France and Austria, and it is every way probable that information from Europe, six days later, will place us in possession of the important fact of actual hostilities having taken place between the two powers about that time.

The affairs of Poland wear a most cheering aspect, and we shall be highly rejoiced should the accounts published to-day prove true, but we are apprehensive that Count Diebitsch possesses too much tact and talent to place himself in a position where the anticipated breaking up of the ice in the Vistula would alone render the destruction of his army almost certain.

Warsaw, March 12.—Gen. Dwernicki has got the appellation of *Omnia Provider*, because every moment he is bringing in some fresh piece that he has taken from the enemy. We have this moment learnt that his troops have passed the Bug at Kladmour and Herodlo. On arriving at Windzmienny, the seat of the government of Volhynia, they divided, taking the roads of Kowel and Loutsch. It is impossible to describe the joy and enthusiasm of the Volhynians on witnessing the arrival of their brethren the Poles. They only waited for this to avenge the outrages that have been committed upon their most distinguished citizens.—Princes Sangusko and Lubomirski, Counts Isidore and Alexander, Sabanski, Count Joseph Moszczepki, with many others, have been violently torn from their families, and conveyed to the very extremity of Muscovy. The whole of Lithuania is burning to avenge these acts of barbarity. The fate of Nicholas is sealed. We are waiting with the utmost impatience for official reports of the heroic march of our intrepid warriors."

The private accounts from Berlin give a most heart-cheering account of the state of the Polish cause. If these accounts may be relied upon, the Russian army is in a most deplorable condition—a condition only equalled by that of the troops of Napoleon, in their retreat from Moscow. All we can say is, may such ever be the fate of tyrants and their miserable, but not less guilty adherents. By the way it is said that France, Prussia and England, have re-

monstrated with Russia on behalf of the Poles. We are afraid remonstrance backed by arms will produce little or no good to the cause of that brave but unfortunate people.—*Courier*.

The Times has the following encouraging paragraph:—"We have seen private letters from Warsaw, dated the 14th inst. which speak in high terms of confidence and hope of the ultimate success of the Polish cause. The Russians have as yet been unable to cross the Vistula at any point near Warsaw, and the river has risen so much from the breaking of the ice, that there was

little chance of a passage for some time.

Meanwhile Gen. Diebitsch's army is suffering severely from a scarcity of provisions, the severity of the season, and the badness of the roads. It is even imagined that he will soon be obliged to retreat to the Russian frontiers. Should this happen, his situation would be extremely dangerous, and the war may be protracted for several campaigns. Some of the Polish commanders of corps have been extremely active and successful against the enemy.—General Dwernicki has dispersed the division of General Kreutz. He left Warsaw with only four pieces of artillery, and he has now a park of twenty guns captured from the enemy.—Should Lithuania rise in the rear of the Russians, the whole force of the empire would not be sufficient to subdue the Polish nation. It is reported that insurrectionary movements against the Russians have already begun in Volhynia and Podolia."

The Courier of Saturday says,—"We received this morning, through the Prussian State Gazette of the 21st of March, and the Hamburg Reporter, accounts from Warsaw to the 15th inst. Notwithstanding the evident

disposition of the former journal to place in the most favorable light the operations of the Russian Army, it finds itself unable to say more than that Gen. Diebitsch had, in consequence of the breaking up of the ice on the Vistula, been prevented from reaping the advantage of his victory over the Poles before Praga. The Hamburg Reporter, however, gives us intelligence of a more agreeable description. It informs that the inhabitants of Podolia have risen; that the enthusiasm against the Russian dominion is becoming more ardent as well as more general, and that the nobles had unanimously resolved to emancipate their serfs, and place themselves at their head. It is also the declared intention of the nobles, and of the Government, to give, after the termination of the war, portions of land to all those so gloriously engaged in the defence of Poland; thus, at once to elevate and improve the condition of the lower classes of the inhabitants, and by emancipating and making land-owners of them, to attach them to the interests of their country, and identify them with its liberties and well-being."

The London Morning Chronicle pronounces Louis Philip to be unequal to the station of the King of the French, and predicts his speedy downfall, unless he should lead out an army. The same opinion is expressed in some of the Paris journals. It seems that the pacific citizen successor of Charles X. has no party among the active politicians; he has lost the good will of the republicans; the belligerent spirits regard him as an antagonist; the *Carlists* detest him as an usurper; and the National Guard were "cooling off" in consequence of the introduction of regular troops into the capital.

Making Biscuit by Steam.—By the machinery at Portsmouth, under Mr. Grant's superintendence, 160,000 lbs. of biscuits can be manufactured in twenty-four hours, constituting a day's rations for the crews of twenty sail of the line; and with eight or ten such pieces of machinery, biscuit-rations may be daily manufactured for 160,000 men, being the greatest number of seamen and marines employed during the hottest period of the war.

DOMESTIC.

STEAM BOAT DISASTER!

WHEELING, April 30.

Yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, while the Steam-boat *Fri-Color*, Capt. Drown, was about getting under way from the landing at this place, her boiler exploded, and threw its scalding contents forward. Capt. Drown and a number of others who were on the fore part of the boat, were all swept overboard. Eight persons have lost their lives by the immediate effects of the explosion, or by drowning. The body of the captain has been found. Eight others were scalded very severely, and one of them dangerously; the boiler was an old one, repaired four years ago; and the explosion is imputed by the Engineers to the omission of several bolts or rivets which were left out in making the repairs. With a boiler eighteen years old, of defective workmanship, this disaster must be chargeable to others, rather than to the Engineer.

The following is believed to be an accurate list of the sufferers:

Captain Drown, dead;	
Oliver B. Nowland, 2d Engineer, missing;	
Joseph Whistler, deck hand,	do
Cherry, fireman,	do
Rodney Miles, passenger,	do
Levi Stewart, of Wheeling,	do
Ben Stewart, cold man Wheeling,	do
Colored fireman, name unknown,	do
Calvin Marvin, passenger, badly scalded and leg shattered,	do
J. F. Ficks, passenger, scalded, not dangerously,	do
Wm. Bailey, deck hand,	do
Nathan Day, fireman,	do
James Brown, fireman,	do
Abraham Scott, fireman,	do

John McClean, printer, of Wheeling, and John Mattox, a passenger on the Mountaineer, standing on the wharf at the time of the explosion, were both severely scalded, but are not considered in danger. Several others who were standing at the same place narrowly escaped.

The Siamese Twins are now exhibiting in Baltimore.

CHAMBERSBURG, April 26.

"*Mr. Dennison*." This man, about whom some anxiety has been expressed, and information solicited through this and other papers, is discovered to be a resident at present, of Cincinnati, Ohio. He is an Englishman by birth, and has only been a short time in this country. When here, he was on his return from Philadelphia, where he had been for the purpose of disposing of some bills of exchange, which he surreptitiously obtained in his native country. Not being able to effect his object, he suddenly became alarmed—hastily left the city on foot—took the stage at the Buck tavern, and arrived here the next day, Sunday. On the way, the workings of a guilty conscience so operated on his mind as to induce him to believe that a way-passenger was an officer of justice sent on from the city to arrest him. On Monday morning—"The wicked flee when no man pursueth."—To avoid all suspicion of his intention to escape, he inquired when supper would be ready, handed his cane to the bar-keeper, and flew he knew not whither, and by accident first stopped at the house of a countryman of his on the South mountain, near Mr. Newman's! There he tarried two days—gave his countryman an order for the valise and cane he had left at the hotel, and started for Clear Spring in Maryland, to take the stage for Wheeling—His real name is *Davenport*, he assumed that of *Dennison* when travelling (not "*Dennison*") as was through mistake noted on the way-bill.)

There are 31 towns in Rhode Island, thirty of which have been heard from; they give a majority of 1015 for the National Republican candidate for Governor. The Legislature is decidedly of the same political complexion.

The New-York papers contain particular details of the execution of Gibbs and Wansley the pirates: with reference to the former the Journal of Commerce says:

We are informed from the most respectable authority that he has made a full disclosure of all the accomplices, aids and abettors in his piracies, and that it is the intention of the person who has the information in his possession, to proceed to Washington and communicate it without delay to the President. When published, says our informant, "it will astound the people of this nation."

The culprits were hoisted to the gallows and not dropped. As far as we can gather from the report and the address made by both, they were only repentant of the crime with reference to the punishment.

U. S. Gaz.

Extract of a letter, dated Washington, April 13.—"The Accounting Officers of the treasury have allowed Col. Monroe the \$30,000, under the law of Congress, passed at the last session, and the Treasurer of the U. States will send him the warrant with the draft, to-day, for that amount, payable at the bank of the U. States, at New-York."

The *Wilmington (Del.) Gazette* of Friday week states, that a messenger had arrived at Newcastle on the preceding day, express from Washington, in order to put letters on board the packet ship *Monongahela*, about to sail for Liverpool. It is presumed that the letters may contain an invitation from the President to Mr. M'Lane to take the vacant department of the Treasury.

Trade of the Susquehanna.—A gentleman from the *Susquehanna* informs, that the produce, &c. that passed down the *Susquehanna* this spring, is greater by three fold than any former year. Niles, in 1830, estimated the value of the trade of the *Susquehanna*, at 3,750,000 dollars.

The seine haulers on the Potomac, are represented to be doing a better business than they have done for several years past. 100,000 and 50,000 herrings have been repeatedly taken at a single haul, at several of our nearest landings during the current week.

Port Tobacco Her.

United States Expedition.—The scientific expedition for the exploration of the South Seas, fitted out by the United States, has entirely failed. The crew of the ships mutinied, and after having set the superintendents of the expedition ashore in Peru, carried the vessel into St. Mary's, a little south of Concepcion.

Lit. Gaz.

We learn nothing definitely of a new cabinet. It seems, however, to be understood, that Mr. Livingston will accept the appointment of Secretary of State, which has certainly been offered to him; and this will place another Clay man in the Senate.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Gold—Extraordinary.—We have substantial foundation for the rumors of the last eight or ten days of the great original deposit of gold discovered in this country. The account almost exceeds belief, and surpasses any thing of the kind in the history of mining. The land on which the gold was found, about 18 or 20 miles east of this place, was purchased two or three years ago by a Mr. Carlton, from Virginia, for the purpose of mining, who, after spending his time and money for a year or two, relinquished the undertaking as unsuccessful. Lately, however, the

work was pursued by others, which has eventuated in the discovery of this extraordinary rich deposit, on the 2d instant. The whole amount of gold obtained is variously stated to be from 75 to 120 pounds, but from the statement of a gentleman who was called upon to make a probable estimate of the weight and value, it is supposed there is at least one hundred pounds of gold, all obtained in one day. The gold was found in a small space, two or three feet below the surface, in grains and masses weighing from ounces and pounds, to pieces of five, seven and eight pounds! There was no vein discovered, or sign of any, but the laborers came suddenly upon the whole mass of gold, deposited as it were in a nest, and imbedded in very red clay.

On pursuing the labor of digging during the past week, we understand that no more discoveries have been made—this rich deposit being entirely isolated, promising no continuance of the extraordinary development. The value of the gold, it is estimated, will not come under \$20,000, after being separated from all extraneous substances.

Charlotte (N. C.) Journal.

The New-York Daily Advertiser says that, upon the receipt of the late news from Washington in that city, there was as much excitement as if a ship had arrived in fifteen days from Liverpool, bringing intelligence that all the rotten boroughs in England had been annihilated, France had established a republic with Lafayette for President, the Poles had conquered Russia, flour had fallen a dollar a barrel, and cotton had risen six pence a pound.

Rail-road Travelling.—The first set of tracks of the second division of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road is so nearly completed that it will probably be finished ready for use, the whole distance of twelve miles, before the 20th of this month.

The two Missionaries, with four other persons, who were lately arrested by a military force acting under the authority of the state of Georgia, in the Cherokee nation, were brought before Judge Clayton, at March term of the supreme court of Gwinnett county, on a writ of *Habeas corpus*. Their case was argued at length, by Dougherty and Trippe, for the state, and Harris, Harden and Underwood for the defendants. The decision of the judge was as follows:—"Let the two Missionaries (one of them being a post-master) be discharged, and let the other four persons be bound over to answer to the misdemeanors charged against them, they having exhibited no excuse."

The Abingdon Post Office.—Mortimer Cunningham, the late Post Master at Abingdon, in Md. who was arrested during the past winter on a charge of robbing the Mail, was tried at the present term of the Circuit Court of the U. States for this district, and acquitted. The Court and Jury were engaged for ten days in a most laborious investigation, and the jury were thirty hours confined before they agreed upon their verdict.—*Rep.*

Women with Whiskers.—One would suppose that in precisely the ratio that the march of mind prevailed in and enlightened this country, the absurdities of fashion would take a retrograde movement and be expelled from all decent society. This is not the case, however, and some of our country readers will doubt the fact, when we assure them, that some of the fashionable belles of this city have an ambition for whiskers, and in an attempt to gratify this absurd whim, so arrange their hair upon their faces as so give them the appearance of wearing these masculine appendages. Several of the softer sex thus disguised have appeared at the theatre and in our public promenades. We notice the fashion as one irretrievable to delicacy, and beyond the prerogatives of the sex. It should be frowned down by the common consent of every feminine spirit.—In the animal creation none of the female gender have whiskers, but a species, which, above all others, a delicate woman would dislike to pattern after. A dandy with mustachios is bad enough in all conscience, but a woman in whiskers—ye Brummels—'tis monstrous!—*Bicknell's Reporter*.

HAT AND SHOE STORE.

The undersigned informs the inhabitants of Gettysburg and its neighborhood, that he has opened a

SHOE STORE,

two doors north of the Post-Office, opposite Dr. Parshall's, consisting of a selection of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes of the latest fashions.

He has also on hand an assortment of

Fur, Wool & Palm HATS,

which he offers for sale on reasonable terms. He also informs the Public, that he carries on the business of

SHOE MAKING,

in all its branches, and takes this opportunity of asking for a share of public patronage, promising good work on equitable terms.

D. G. BANSEMER.

Gettysburg, April 19.

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The affairs of Poland wear a most cheering aspect, and we shall be highly rejoiced should the accounts published to-day prove true, but we are apprehensive that Count Diebitsch possesses too much tact and talent to place himself in a position where the anticipated breaking up of the ice in the Vistula would alone render the destruction of his army almost certain.

Warsaw, March 12.—Gen. Dwernicki has got the appellation of *Cannon Provider*, because every moment he is bringing in some fresh piece that he has taken from the enemy. We have this moment learnt that his troops have passed the Bug at Kladmour and Herodlo. On arriving at Windzmiemy, the seat of the government of Volhynia, they divided, taking the roads of Kowel and Loutsk. It is impossible to describe the joy and enthusiasm of the Volhynians on witnessing the arrival of their brethren the Poles. They only waited for this to avenge the outrages that have been committed upon their most distinguished citizens.—Princes Sangusko and Lubomirski, Counts Isidore and Alexander, Sabanski, Count Joseph Moszczenski, with many others, have been violently torn from their families, and conveyed to the very extremity of Muscovy. The whole of Lithuania is burning to avenge these acts of barbarity. The fate of Nicholas is sealed. We are waiting with the utmost impatience for official reports of the heroic march of our intrepid warriors."

The private accounts from Berlin give a most heart-cheering account of the state of the Polish cause. If these accounts may be relied upon, the Russian army is in a most deplorable condition—a condition only equalled by that of the troops of Napoleon, in their retreat from Moscow. All we can say is, may such ever be the fate of tyrants and their miserable, but not less guilty adherents. By the way it is said that France, Prussia and England, have remonstrated with Russia on behalf of the Poles. We are afraid remonstrance unbacked by arms will produce little or no good to the cause of that brave but unfortunate people.—*Courier*.

The Times has the following encouraging paragraph:—"We have seen private letters from Warsaw, dated the 14th inst, which speak in high terms of confidence and hope of the ultimate success of the Polish cause. The Russians have as yet been unable to cross the Vistula at any point near Warsaw, and the river had risen so much from the breaking of the ice, that there was

little chance of a passage for some time. Meanwhile Gen. Diebitsch's army is suffering severely from a scarcity of provisions, the severity of the season, and the badness of the roads. It is even imagined that he will soon be obliged to retreat to the Russian frontiers. Should this happen, his situation would be extremely dangerous, and the war may be protracted for several campaigns. Some of the Polish commanders of corps have been extremely active and successful against the enemy.—General Dwernicki has dispersed the division of General Kreutz. He left Warsaw with only four pieces of artillery, and he has now a park of twenty guns captured from the enemy.—Should Lithuania rise in the rear of the Russians, the whole force of the empire would not be sufficient to subdue the Polish nation. It is reported that insurrectionary movements against the Russians have already begun in Volhynia and Podolia."

The Courier of Saturday says,—"We received this morning, through the Prussian State Gazette of the 21st of March, and the Hamburg Reporter, accounts from Warsaw to the 15th inst. Notwithstanding the evident disposition of the former journal to place in the most favorable light the operations of the Russian Army, it finds itself unable to say more than that Gen. Diebitsch had, in consequence of the breaking up of the ice on the Vistula, been prevented from reaping the advantage of his victory over the Poles before Praga. The Hamburg Reporter, however, gives us intelligence of a more agreeable description. It informs that the inhabitants of Podolia have risen; that the enthusiasm against the Russian dominion is becoming more ardent as well as more general, and that the nobles had unanimously resolved to emancipate their serfs, and place themselves at their head. It is also the declared intention of the nobles, and of the Government, to give, after the termination of the war, portions of land to all those so gloriously engaged in the defence of Poland; thus, at once to elevate and improve the condition of the lower classes of the inhabitants; and by emancipating and making land-owners of them, to attach them to the interests of their country, and identify them with its liberties and well-being."

The London Morning Chronicle pronounces Louis Philip to be unequal to the station of the *King of the French*, and predicts his speedy downfall, unless he should lead out an army. The same opinion is expressed in some of the Paris journals. It seems that the pacific citizen successor of Charles X. has no party among the active politicians; he has lost the good will of the republicans; the belligerent spirits regard him as an antagonist; the *Carlists* detest him as an usurper; and the National Guard were "cooling off," in consequence of the introduction of regular troops into the capital.

Making Biscuit by Steam.—By the machinery at Portsmouth, under Mr. Grant's superintendence, 160,000 lbs of biscuits can be manufactured in twenty-four hours, constituting a day's rations for the crews of twenty sail of the line; and with eight or ten such pieces of machinery, biscuit rations may be daily manufactured for 160,000 men, being the greatest number of seamen and marines employed during the hottest period of the war.

DOMESTIC.

STEAM-BOAT DISASTER!

WHEELING, April 20.

Yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, while the Steam-boat Tri-Color, Capt. Brown, was about getting under way from the landing at this place, her boiler exploded, and threw its scalding contents forward. Capt. Brown and a number of others who were on the fore part of the boat, were all swept overboard. Eight persons have lost their lives by the immediate effects of the explosion, or by drowning. The body of the captain has been found. Eight others were scalded very severely, and one of them dangerously; the boiler was an old one, repaired four years ago; and the explosion is imputed by the Engineers to the omission of several bolts or rivets which were left out in making the repairs. With a boiler eighteen years old, of defective workmanship, this disaster must be chargeable to others, rather than to the Engineer.

The following is believed to be an accurate list of the sufferers:

Captain Brown, dead;	
Oliver B. Nowland, 2d Engineer, missing;	
Joseph Whistler, deck hand,	do
Cherry, fireman,	do
Rodney Miles, passenger,	do
Levi Stewart, of Wheeling,	do
Ben Stewart, coalman Wheeling,	do
Colinied fireman, name unknown,	do
Calvin Marvin, passenger, badly scalded and leg shattered,	
J. Fields, passenger, scalded, not dangerous;	
Wm. Baily, deck hand,	do
Nathan Day, fireman,	do
James Brown, fireman,	do
Abraham Scott, fireman,	do

John McClean, printer, of Wheeling, and John Mattox, a passenger on the Mountaineer, standing on the wharf at the time of the explosion, were both severely scalded, but are not considered in danger. Several others who were standing at the same place narrowly escaped.

The Siamese Twins are now exhibiting in Baltimore.

CHAMBERSBURG, April 26.

"*Mr. Dennison.*"—This man, about whom some anxiety has been expressed, and information solicited through this and other papers, is discovered to be a resident at present, of Cincinnati, Ohio. He is an Englishman by birth, and has only been a short time in this country. When here, he was on his return from Philadelphia, where he had been for the purpose of disposing of some bills of exchange, which he surreptitiously obtained in his native country! Not being able to effect his object, he suddenly became alarmed—hastily left the city on foot—took the stage at the Buck tavern, and arrived here the next day, Sunday. On the way, the workings of a guilty conscience so operated on his mind as to induce him to believe that a way-passer was an officer of justice sent on from the city to arrest him. On Monday morning—"The wicked flee when no man pursueth."—To avoid all suspicion of his intention to escape, he inquired when supper would be ready, handed his cane to the bar-keeper, and flew he knew not whither, and by accident first stopped at the house of a countryman of his on the South mountain, near Mr. Newman's! There he tarried two days—gave his countryman an order for the valise and cane he had left at the hotel, and started for Clear Spring in Maryland, to take the stage for Wheeling—His real name is *Davenport*—he assumed that of *Dannson* when travelling (not "*Dennison*" as was through mistake stated on the way-bill.)

There are 31 towns in Rhode Island, thirty of which have been heard from; they give a majority of 1015 for the National Republican candidate for Governor. The Legislature is decidedly of the same political complexion.

The New-York papers contain particular details of the execution of Gibbs and Wansley the pirates: with reference to the former the Journal of Commerce says:

We are informed from the most respectable authority that he has made a full disclosure of all the accomplices, aiders and abettors in his piracies, and that it is the intention of the person who has the information in his possession, to proceed to Washington and communicate it without delay to the President. When published, says our informant, "*it will astound the people of this nation.*"

The culprits were hoisted to the gallows and not dropped. As far as we can gather from the report and the address made by both, they were only repentant of the crime with reference to the punishment. U. S. Gaz.

Extract of a letter, dated Washington, April 13.—"The Accounting Officers of the treasury have allowed Col. Monroe the \$30,000, under the law of Congress, passed at the last session, and the Treasurer of the U. States will send him the warrant with the draft, to-day, for that amount, payable at the bank of the U. States, at New-York."

The Wilmington (Del.) Gazette of Friday week states, that a messenger had arrived at Newcastle on the preceding day, express from Washington, in order to put letters on board the packet ship Monongahela, about to sail for Liverpool. It is presumed that the letters may contain an invitation from the President to Mr. McLane to take the vacant department of the Treasury.

Trade of the Susquehanna.—A gentleman from the Susquehanna informs, that the produce, &c. that passed down the Susquehanna this spring, is greater by three fold than any former year. Niles, in 1830, estimated the value of the trade of the Susquehanna, at \$740,000 dollars.

The seine haulers on the Potomac, are represented to be doing a better business than they have done for several years past. 100,000 and 50,000 herrings have been repeatedly taken at a single haul, at several of our nearest landings during the current week.

Port Tobacco Her.

United States Expedition.—The scientific expedition for the exploration of the South Seas, fitted out by the United States, has entirely failed. The crew of the ships mutinied, and after having set the superintendents of the expedition ashore in Peru, carried the vessel into St. Mary's, a little south of Concepcion. Lit. Gaz.

We learn nothing definitely of a new cabinet. It seems, however, to be understood, that Mr. Livingston will accept the appointment of Secretary of State, which has certainly been offered to him; and this will place another Clay man in the Senate.—U. S. Gaz.

Gold—Extraordinary.—We have substantial foundation for the rumors of the last night or ten days of the great original deposit of gold discovered in this country. The account almost exceeds belief, and surpasses any thing of the kind in the history of mining.—The land on which the gold was found, about 18 or 20 miles east of this place, was purchased two or three years ago by a Mr. Carlton, from Virginia, for the purpose of mining, who, after spending his time and money for a year or two, relinquished the undertaking as unsuccessful. Lately, however, the

work was pursued by others, which has eventuated in the discovery of this extraordinary rich deposit, on the 2d instant. The whole amount of gold obtained is variously stated to be from 75 to 120 pounds, but from the statement of a gentleman who was called upon to make a probable estimate of the weight and value. It is supposed there is at least *one hundred pounds of gold, all obtained in one day.* The gold was found in a small space, two or three feet below the surface, in grains and masses weighing from ounces and pounds, to pieces of *five, seven and eight pounds!* There was no vein discovered, or sign of any, but the laborers came suddenly upon the whole mass of gold, deposited as it were in a nest, and imbedded in very red clay.

On pursuing the labor of digging during the past week, we understand that no more discoveries have been made—this rich deposit being entirely isolated, promising no continuance of the extraordinary development. The value of the gold, it is estimated, will not come under \$20,000, after being separated from all extraneous substances.

Charlotte (N. C.) Journal.

The New-York Daily Advertiser says that, upon the receipt of the late news from Washington in that city, there was as much excitement as if a ship had arrived in fifteen days from Liverpool, bringing intelligence that all the rotten boroughs in England had been annihilated. France had established a republic with Lafayette for President, the Poles had conquered Russia, flour had fallen a dollar a barrel, and cotton had risen six pence a pound.

Rail-road Travelling.—The first set of tracks of the second division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is so nearly completed that it will probably be finished ready for use, the whole distance of twelve miles, before the 20th of this month.

The two Missionaries, with four other persons, who were lately arrested by a military force acting under the authority of the state of Georgia, in the Cherokee nation, were brought before Judge Clayton, at March term of the supreme court of Gwinnett county, on a writ of *Habeas corpus*. Their case was argued at length, by Dougherty and Trippe, for the state, and Harris, Harden and Underwood for the defendants. The decision of the judge was as follows:—"Let the two Missionaries (one of them being a post-master) be discharged; and let the other four persons be bound over to answer to the misdemeanors charged against them, they having exhibited no excuse."

The Abingdon Post Office.—Mortimer Cunningham, the late Post Master at Abingdon, in Md, who was arrested during the past winter on a charge of robbing the Mail, was tried at the present term of the Circuit Court of the U. States for this district, and acquitted. The Court and Jury were engaged for ten days in a most laborious investigation, and the jury were thirty hours confined before they agreed upon their verdict.—*Rep.*

Women with Whiskers.—One would suppose that in precisely the ratio that the march of mind prevailed in and enlightened this country, the absurdities of fashion would take a retrograde movement and be expelled from all decent society. This is not the case, however, and some of our country readers will doubt the fact, when we assure them, that some of the fashionable belles of this city have an ambition for whiskers, and in an attempt to gratify this absurd whim, so arrange their hair upon their faces as to give them the appearance of wearing these masculine appendages. Several of the softer sex thus disguised have appeared at the theatre and in our public promenades. We notice the fashion as one discreditable to delicacy, and beyond the prerogatives of the sex. It should be frowned down by the common consent of every feminine spirit.—In the animal creation none of the female gender have whiskers, but a species, which, above all others, a delicate woman would dislike to pattern after. A dandy with mustachios is bad enough in all conscience, but a woman in whiskers—*ve Brummeis*—'tis monstrous!—*Birknell's Reporter*

HAT AND SHOE STORE.

THE undersigned informs the inhabitants of Gettysburg and its neighborhood, that he has opened a

SHOE STORE, two doors north of the Post-Office, opposite Dr. Park's, consisting of a selection of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes of the latest fashions.

He has also on hand an assortment of

Fur, Wool & Palm HATS,

which he offers for sale on reasonable terms.

He also informs the Public, that he carries on the business of

SHOE MAKING.

in all its branches, and takes this opportunity of asking for a share of public patronage, promising good work on equitable terms.

D. G. BANSEMER.

Gettysburg, April 19.

The American Repertory

Of Arts, Sciences, and Useful Literature.

A Monthly Periodical, 24 pages duodecimo each number, at One Dollar a year payable in advance. Volume II commenced the 1st of January, 1831.

THE primary object of this work is, to furnish in numbers, at a cheap rate, but in beautiful style, a *MIXTURE* of *ENTERTAINING* and *INSTRUCTIVE* matter, embracing in its course, an epitome of the most interesting topics within the circle of human knowledge. Being chiefly designed for youth, a few of the early numbers were devoted to the development of a systematic method for accumulating, and preserving for future reference, with little labor, time and space, a fund of interesting and useful information, upon a plan similar to that pursued by the learned Dr. John Locke, and the same as is now pursued in this work.

Introductory to this scheme, a thorough knowledge of the art of short writing, was first communicated, through a series of numbers of printed lectures, explaining the nature, character, and prominent objects of this *labor saving art*, the most successful method of communicating it to individuals and schools, and the best mode of employing it in the acquisition of knowledge in general.

From the completion of this preparatory series, the contents of each page has been, and will be denoted, by appropriate marginal words, through which, immediate reference may be had, by means of a *KEY*, or *GENERAL INDEX TABLE*, to all the subject matter, though the work should extend to hundreds of volumes, and comprise all the reading of the longest life—nor does this *universal key* require more than two small pages—though it enables the possessor to refer to the most minute item as readily as the merchant refers to an item of debt or credit, by an alphabet, day book, ledger, &c.

The pages of the *Repertory* as now published, are supposed to present to the young reader for his improvement and instruction, the model of a *common place book*, embracing a transcript from the brief notes of one learned in all arts, sciences, and useful literature, and one designed for the present, and all future generations may profit to the fullest extent, by his own and all former experience.

This design has met the decided approbation, and will receive the hearty co-operation of many gentlemen, distinguished for their scientific and literary attainments. From the first of January, 1831, the work assumed its regular monthly form, at \$1 a year—those who wish to procure the first volume, or preparatory series, can be supplied with it at \$2 50. **MARCUS T. C. GOULD.** Philadelphia, May 3.

ATTENTION!

The 80th Regiment P. M.

WILL parade for drill and inspection, in the borough of Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 14th day of May next*, at 10 o'clock. The Officers of each Company will be careful to return absentees, every man who appears on the ground without good and sufficient Arms, unless they are satisfied that such arms could not be procured.

THE DIFFERENT VOLUNTEER COMPANIES

within the bounds of said regiment, viz: the Gettysburg Troop, Gettysburg Guards, Columbian Independent Infantry, Liberty Riflemen, and Mount Pleasant Riflemen, will parade for inspection in Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 25th of May*, at 10 o'clock, precisely.

The Courts of Appeal for the Militia, will be held on *Monday the 13th of June next*, for the 1st Battalion at the house of Peter Confort, near Mummaburg; for the 2d, at the house of Wm. McCullough, Marsh Creek. **M. C. CLARKSON, Col.** April 26. tp

Attention!

THE Second Battalion of the 89th Regiment, will meet for drill and inspection, at Oxford, on *Thursday the 12th of May next*, precisely at 10 o'clock.

The Court of Appeal for this Battalion will be held on *Monday the 13th of June next*, at the house of Sebastian Heffer, in Abbotstown. **A. MULVAIN, Col.** April 26. tp

NO FICTION!

DANNER & ZIEGLER,

HAVE just returned from the Cities with the most

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

that has ever been brought to this place, comprising every article of

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Hardware, China, Glass and Queensware,

Leghorn Flats, and with extra crown,

Bollivars, Dunstable, Straw and

Gimp, Bonnets, & Navarinos,

Sugar, Coffee & Molasses,

LOWER than can possibly be

sold by any other house, (i. e.) making

a fair profit on the same.

Straw & Palm-leaf Hats,

FOR GENTLEMEN.

They are determined to sell

Goods LOWER than they have ever

been offered by any House in this place,

let others do as they please: therefore,

they invite the Public to "LOOK" and

then "LEAP" into the Store of DAN-

NER & ZIEGLER, where they may

rest assured of having good ground to

leap upon, and of saving "three-pence"

—which is no trifle.

Gettysburg, April 26. tp

J. B. DANNER,

Still continues the

SILVER PLATING,

In all its various branches—and at as

low a rate as any other man in the

State. He is thankful for past favors;

and respectfully solicits a continuance

of the same.

Orders from a distance will be

thankfully received, and attended to

with promptness.

Gettysburg, Sept. 14. tp

FOUR PRIZES OF 10,000.

THE NINTH CLASS OF THE

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

Saturday the 7th of May.

66 Number Lottery—10 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

4 prizes of \$10,000 56 50

1 2,260 56 40

10 1,000 112 30

10 500 112 25

10 500 224 20

20 200 1960 10

65 100 15400 5

Tickets, \$5, Halves, \$2 50;

Other Shares in proportion.

FOR SALE AT

CLARKSON'S.

Gettysburg, April 26. tp

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 8.

6 36 45 19 39 11

STOP THE THIEF!

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN from the Stable

of the Subscriber, in Tyrone

township, on the night of the 17th inst.

A Black Mare,

about 14 or 15 hands high,

2 hind feet white, nearly to

the knees; a little white snip on the

point of the nose; has a small lump

upon the hock; lames a little when she

trots.

The above Reward will be given for

the Mare and Thief; or Ten Dollars

for the Mare alone, if delivered to the

subscriber, or left at any place where

he can conveniently get her, and giving

him information of the same.

GEORGE SLAYBAUGH.

April 26. 3t

PUBLIC HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS TAKEN

THAT OLD

Tavern Stand,

formerly occupied by Geo.

Lushells, on the York and Gettysburg

Turnpike Road, 5 miles from Gettys-

burg, and 24 from York.

Having provided himself with every

accommodation for Travellers, Wag-

goners, and Drivers, he invites those

who travel that way, to give him a call,

and judge whether his entertainment

and charges do not justify the invita-

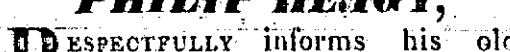
tion. **ROBERT TAYLOR.**

April 26. tp

N. B. Persons indebted to me, are

requested to call on M. McClean, Esq.

in whose hands I have placed my books,

and make immediate settlement. **R. T.**


EAGLE HOTEL.

PHILIP HEAGY,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old

Friends and Customers, and the

Public in general, that he has taken that

WELL KNOWN TAVERN STAND,

THE EAGLE HOTEL,

situate on the corner of Baltimore and

Middle-streets, formerly occupied by

B. GILBERT, Esq. The house is large

and convenient. His Bar is well stock-

ed with the best of Liquors; and his

Table will always be furnished with the

best the Market can afford. The Stab-

bling is good and roomy, and attended

by an attentive Hostler. Travellers

and others are assured, that he will

use every exertion in his power to ren-

der both Man and Horse comfortable.

Gettysburg, April 12. tp

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the Coun-

ty of Adams, on the twenty-fifth

day of April, in the year of our Lord

one thousand eight hundred and thirty-

one—before John Reed, Esquire, and his

Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL RE-

PRESENTATIVES OF

WILLIAM HAMILTON,

late of Cumberland township, Adams

county, deceased, to wit: Magdalena,

(widow) and children, John Hamilton,

Jane, intermarried with James Black,

Margaret, intermarried with David

Hamilton, Esq. William Hamilton, Jo-

seph Hamilton, Enoch Hamilton, Jas.

Hamilton, George Hamilton, David

Hamilton, and Jesse Hamilton, to be

and appear at the next Orphans' Court,

to be held at Gettysburg, for the Coun-

ty of Adams, on Tuesday the 31st day

of May next, to accept or refuse to accept

of the real estate of said deceased, at

the valuation made thereof, agreeably

to the intestate laws of this Common-

wealth.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

April 26. tp

All kinds of Letter-Press

PRINTING,

Neatly and expeditiously executed at

the Office of the "Adams Sentinel."

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully in-

forms his Friends and the Public,

that he has just returned from the Ci-

ties of Philadelphia and Baltimore,

with an EXTENSIVE and

Entirely New Stock of

GOODS,

which he is now opening at the house

of the late John McConaughy, Esq. de-

ceased, situate on the south-west cor-

ner of the Centre Square in Gettysburg,

consisting of a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,**GROCERIES,****QUEEN'S & GLASSWARE,****Looking-Glasses, &****LIQUORS.**

(FOR PARTICULARS, SEE HANDBILLS.)

A personal appearance at his Estab-

lishment, the low prices of his Goods,

and Elegant Assortment, will be an in-

ducement for them to purchase.—

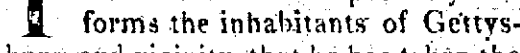
"Look before you leap!"

The Public's humble servant,

SAMUEL FAINESTOCK.

Gettysburg, April 19. tp

BOOT & SHOE-MAKING.



THE Subscriber respectfully in-

forms the inhabitants of Gettys-

burg and vicinity, that he has taken the

Shop, in West York street, lately occu-

pied by Mr. ROBERT TAYLOR, and that

he is prepared to manufacture

Boots & Shoes

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

in a neat, workmanlike manner; and

that he will constantly keep on hand, a

supply of READY MADE WORK,

which he will warrant to be as good &

cheap as can be had in any other Shop

in the place.

As he is a complete hand for

making *LADIES' SHOES*, and just

from the City of Baltimore, he will en-

sure such work done in the most fash-

ionable and durable manner.

DAVID SOMERS.

Gettysburg, April 5. 2m

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby gives No-

tice, that having entered into

Partnership in business, he finds it ne-

cessary that all accounts for Goods

purchased previously should be settled

with as little delay as possible. He

had expected, indeed, that the fact of

his having commenced a new set of

Books, would have shown the necessity

and propriety of the liquidation of the

former accounts; but so few having

felt this hint, he deems it proper to

bring the fact more immediately to

their recollection.

J. B. DANNER.

Gettysburg, April 5. tp

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform

his Friends and former Custom-

ers, that he still continues to carry on

the TAILORING BUSINESS, at the

Old Stand in Gettysburg; and, as he

still receives the Philadelphia

FASHIONS

quarterly, and intends to keep the best

of Workmen, he hopes still to receive

a share of the public patronage. All

work shall be done at reasonable pri-

ces for Cash.

All kinds of PRODUCE will be

taken for Work—CORD WOOD in

particular.

EPHRAIM MARTIN.

Gettysburg, April 19. 3t

D. Bailey, Adm'r of**E. Dill,**

vs.

Wm. Thompson, Ex'r of**Andrew Thompson.**

To all the Heirs & Legatees of

Andrew Thompson, dec'd.

TAKE NOTICE, That on the peti-

tion of James Pollock, the Court,

on the 1st March, 1831, granted a Rule

to show cause why the Legacy due

Mary Pollock, under the will of An-

drew Thompson, deceased, (or so much

thereof as was made by the sale of the

Real Estate of said deceased, under the

above stated Judgment) should not be

paid to James Pollock, for the purposes

in said will stated, he giving bond with

security to apply it according to the

directions of said will—and have fixed

for the hearing thereof the Fourth Mon-

day of August next, at the Court-house

in the borough of Gettysburg.

GEO. WELSH, Pro'h'y.

March 29. 6t

The Editors of the "Franklin Reposi-

tory," "Perry Forester," and "Lancaster

Journal," will insert the above advt. 6 times,

on with the papers containing the same, and

charge this Office.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of

A JOHN SHEET, Sen. late of Get-